

## ANNEXATION FEAR ALLAYED BY KNOX

There Is No Thought of  
Political Union With  
Dominion.

## CANADA LOYAL TO ENGLAND

Secretary of State Believes That  
Present Separation Is Best and  
That It Will Continue—Op-  
position to Closer Trade  
Relations Will Be  
Futile.

Chicago, Ill., February 15.—Secretary of State P. C. Knox and James J. Hill joined hands to-night in urging the adoption by Congress of the reciprocity agreement with Canada. Both spoke at a banquet given by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Nearly 1,000 persons, representing almost every big commercial and industrial enterprise of the city, as well as commercial and municipal organizations from a score of Western cities, listened and applauded.

"Though the people of the United States and Canada are a substantially homogeneous people," Mr. Knox declared, "there is not the slightest probability that this racial and moral union will involve any political change or annexation or absorption."

Mr. Knox declared that while migrations proceeded as constantly and as freely between Canada and the United States as between two States of this country, and while the two people have been working together for two centuries, "there is not the slightest probability that this racial and moral union will involve any political change or annexation or absorption."

Never Lose Autonomy.  
"It is an ethnological fact that political union of the English-speaking people never loses their autonomy," said Secretary Knox. "Like bees, they give off their swarms; who set up for themselves independently, but they do not lose the political combinations among themselves. Since the revolution there has been almost undisturbed peace and amity between the two countries, and however governmental changes may have been brought in the past, it is probably more true to-day than ever before that the best development of each nation and to better and more satisfactory relations between them."

"In the higher atmosphere and broader aspects of the situation, it is certain that if there should be any world movement involving this continent, Canada and the United States would, as a matter of course, act in the most perfect concert in defense of the common rights—a common blood and civilization."

Secretary Knox further said that the reciprocity proposition was "economic, not political." Mr. Knox asserted that the United States recognizes with satisfaction that the Dominion of Canada is a permanent North American political unit, and that her autonomy is secured. The United States appreciates the advantage to the continent of the culture of the continent that Canada contributes her own strength plus the strength of Great Britain."

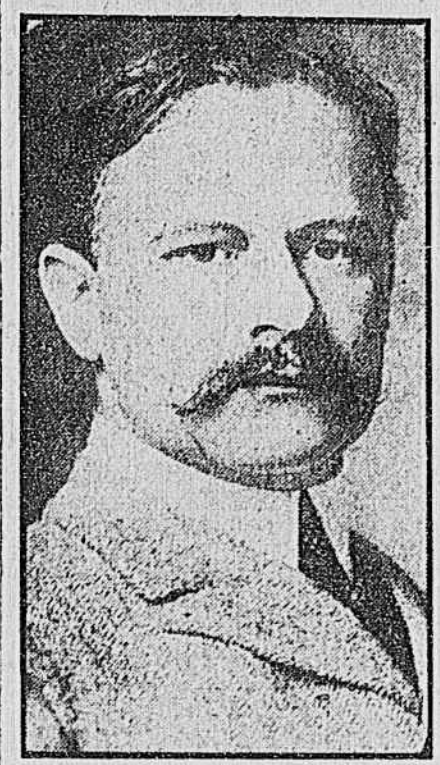
Sketching briefly the negotiations between Canada and the United States from the time of the passage of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 and its abrogation in 1866, Mr. Knox spoke of the subsequent efforts on both sides of the line to promote reciprocal trade, the Canadian pilgrimages to Washington, the cold reception given the Canadian Canadians who made those pilgrimages, and the appeal to Imperial and political sentiment by their opponents at home.

"Our task was, despite all this," continued Mr. Knox, "to submit to the people of the United States and to the people of Canada an opportunity to cement the commercial links which it is deemed shall unite us. The agreement submitted to Congress by the President is the result. It is comprehensive in principle and avoids the objection which was one of the chief reasons for the abrogation of the Elgin-Marcy treaty of 1854—that it is not limited to one class of commodities. It is meant for the conditions of to-day and the conditions of the future."

Recognizing the condition which exists in our own country and without undertaking to define the causes which have led to the increased cost of living, the agreement seeks to give our millions of wage-earning consumers the benefit of drawing upon the surplus food supplies nearest at hand. It seeks by providing for the freest possible interchange of commodities across a political boundary which, when it comes to industry and commerce, is an artificial boundary. To prevent those manipulations and those speculative fluctuations in prices which are harmful both to the producer and to the consumer, it may be stated as an axiom that the more abundant the source of supply and the more free the movement of products the less chance there is of decreasing the legitimate profits of the producer and of increasing the

## GOULD FORCED OUT OF PRESIDENCY

Under Pressure, He Will Quit  
as Head of Missouri  
Pacific.



NEW YORK, February 15.—Pressed by the Rockefeller and the Kuhn-Loeb interests, George J. Gould is shortly to relinquish the presidency of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, a position in which his father, the late Jay Gould, placed him eighteen years ago. He will be succeeded by a railroad man, not yet publicly named, who, to quote one of the new interests in Missouri Pacific, will eat, drink and sleep on the job.

Mr. Gould himself announced his forthcoming retirement, which will alter the opinion generally held in financial circles that today developments mark the passing of the Gould influence, not only in Missouri Pacific, but the various other railroads in which the name of Gould has for so many years been identified.

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Among the amendments affecting the collection of a company's stock is a loss to the stockholders, but not a loss to the company issuing it, and deduction on account of depreciation of property must be based on the life-time of the property, its cost and its depreciation.

Good will represents the value of a business over and above the value of its tangible assets, and is chargeable only to capital investment account, and is not an allowable deduction from the income.

Other amendments affect many classes of corporations. Charitable institutions supported by contributions or State appropriations will be exempt from tax. Building and loan associations which lend money to others than members are not thereby removed from the exempt class.

Pensions paid by corporations to retired employees or their families, or others dependent upon them, or amounts of injuries received, will be proper deductions under "ordinary and necessary" expenses, but gifts and gratuities to employees of a corporation will not be allowed in that class. Returns for the current year are now being compiled, and Commissioner Cabell of the Internal Revenue Bureau estimates the government will collect about \$25,000,000 this year from the corporation tax.

## MEASURE PASSES AFTER MANY YEARS

Forest Reserve Is As-  
sured by Action of  
Senate.

## ONLY NINE VOTES IN OPPOSITION

Appropriation of \$2,000,000 a  
Year Until 1915 Is Made—Hey-  
burn Denounces Bill as Farce  
Which Will Cost Govern-  
ment More Than Pan-  
ama Canal.

Washington, D. C., February 15.—After many years of delay, the bill looking to the creation of national forest reserves in the White mountains and the Southern Appalachian passed the Senate late to-day, the vote standing fifty-seven to nine.

The negative vote was cast by Senators Bristow, Burton, Clark, of Wyoming; Cullom, Gronna, and McCumber, Republicans, and Senators Davis, Payson, and Shively, Democrats.

The bill passed the House in Representatives last session, and as it was accepted by the Senate without change it lacks only the signature of the President to elevate it into a statute.

The entire day was given to the subject by the Senate. Senators Brandegee, of Connecticut, and Gallinger, of New Hampshire, stood as the special sponsors of the measure. Senators Simmons, of North Carolina, and Newlands, of Nevada, spoke in support of the bill, and Senator Burton, of Ohio, and Heyburn, of Idaho, in opposition.

Senator Heyburn denounced the bill as a farce and as "the most radical piece of fancy legislation ever proposed to Congress. He declared that if carried into effect, it would cost more than the Panama Canal."

While it is understood on all sides that the purpose of the bill is the acquisition of lands in the White mountains of New England, and of the Appalachians in the Southern States, for the creation of forest reserves, it contains no specific mention of such purpose. The authority for this proceeding is found in the general powers conferred by the bill.

The carrying into effect of the provisions of the bill is placed in the hands of a commission, to be composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and two Senators and two members of the House of Representatives.

The purchase of land is placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, and is confined to such areas as may affect the head waters of navigable streams. No purchase is to be authorized until passed upon by the Geological Survey. The land, once acquired, is to be cut up into forest reserves as may seem best for administrative purposes.

Authority for co-operation with different States is given and \$2,000,000 a year is appropriated for the purpose. Contending for the general acceptability of the measure, Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, bore personal testimony to the erosion of the mountain lands in North Carolina. He said that wherever the land was rapidly washing away, and that the universal verdict was that floods are far more frequent and disastrous than formerly.

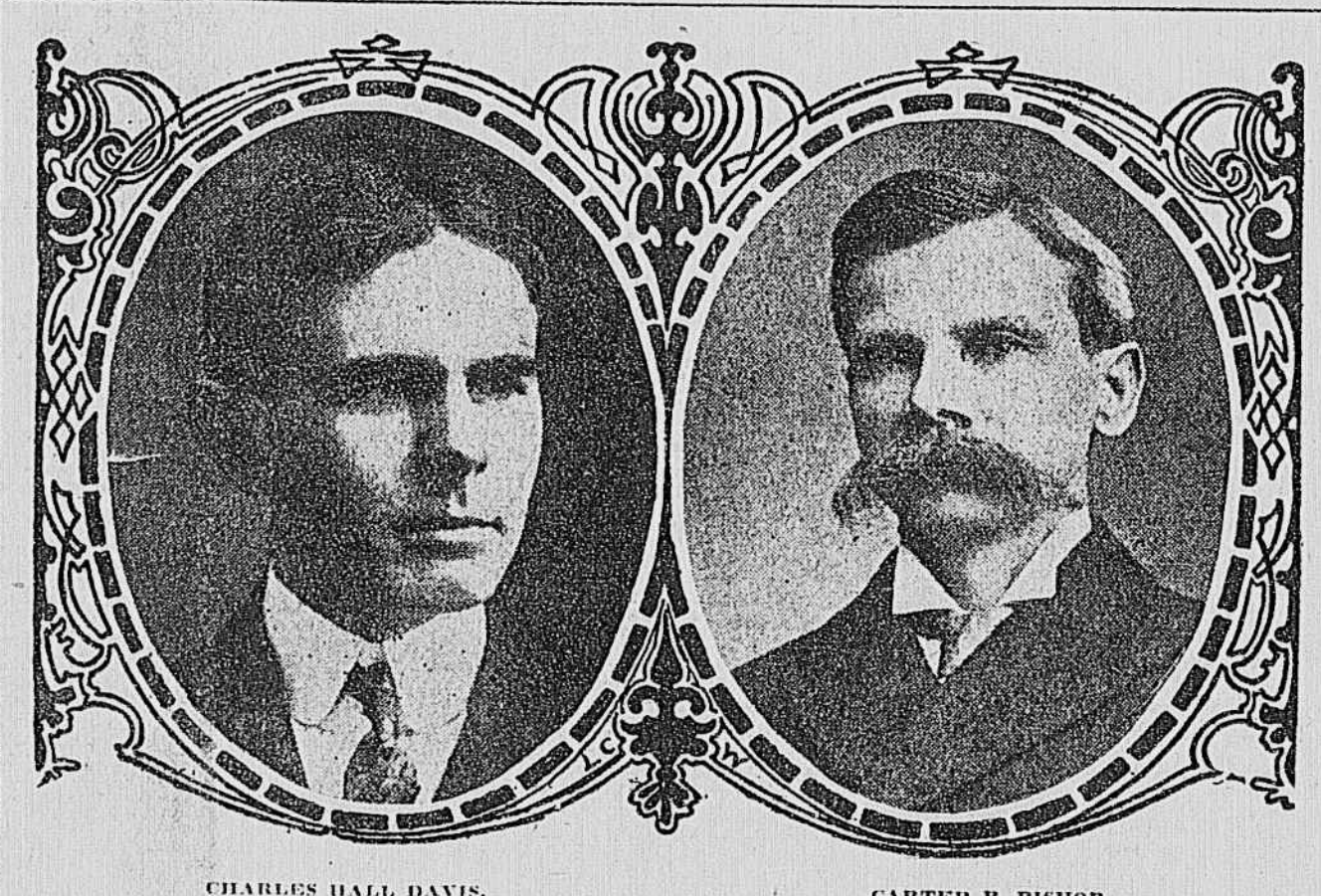
Washington, D. C., February 15.—It leaked out this afternoon that the Gallinger ship subsidy bill, which passed the Senate by the Vice-President's vote, and was referred to the House Committee on Post-Office and Post-roads, is probably dead so far as this Congress is concerned. The House Committee on Post-Office and Post-roads was to have had a hearing this morning for the purpose of reporting the bill out of the committee with the recommendation to the House that it pass. But at the meeting this morning the Republicans found themselves in a predicament of being unable to muster a majority to report the bill. Representatives Sperry, of Connecticut; Huff, of Pennsylvania, and Smith, of California, being ill, were unable to attend. There may not be another meeting of the committee before next week. If then, and the bill may or may not be reported then. The Democrats on the committee are solidly opposed to the measure, and have been fighting the proposition in every possible way at the point where the measure is brought before the committee by Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, and Representative Murdock, of Kansas, who is understood to be opposed to it, but he is absent because of ill health and may not return any more this Congress. Several Republican members of the committee are known to be unfriendly to the measure. There is every reason to believe the bill will not be considered this session.

More Money for Justice.  
Washington, D. C., February 15.—The House to-day adopted an amendment to the Moon bill for the condition of laws relating to the Judiciary, increasing the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States from \$12,500 to \$15,000 and the salary of the associate justices from \$12,500 to \$14,500 a year.

The fate of the Moon bill as a whole, however, is in doubt. It had been the hope of Mr. Moon that the bill might be passed to-day, but the absence of a quorum in the late afternoon prevented the bill from being brought to a vote. A bill similar to the Moon bill has passed the Senate, and sponsors of the measure are hopeful that action will be had in the House.

Senate Is Lukewarm.  
Washington, D. C., February 15.—President Taft may be compelled to designate a leader to take charge of the administration's interests in the fight over the reciprocity agreement in the Senate, and if he does the Senators are next to be selected. Senator Lodge, The Finance Committee to which the McCall bill was referred when it was sent over from the House (Continued on Second Page.)

## CHARLES HALL DAVIS AND CARTER BISHOP INDICTED FOR LOOTING TRUST COMPANY



CHARLES HALL DAVIS.

CARTER R. BISHOP.

## CHILD STRICKEN SUDDENLY BLIND

Loses Sight of Both Eyes in  
Richmond Classroom With-  
out Warning.

## OPERATION IS PERFORMED Thought to Be Pressing on Optic Nerve.

Half a dozen Richmond surgeons gathered about the operating table in the Memorial Hospital yesterday, when a piece of the skull of Nathan Spilberg, thirteen years old, son of S. Spilberg, of 609 1/2 East Leigh Street, was removed, in order to relieve pressure upon the brain, with the hope of restoring the eyesight of the lad, who was stricken totally blind Monday morning at 10 o'clock, while at study in his classroom.

The operation was one of the most delicate ever performed in Richmond, and it will be at least a day yet, it is said, before the result will be known.

Dr. Robert S. Boshier, assisted by Drs. Dunn, Leavy, White and other surgeons, performed the operation. All medical Richmond is eagerly awaiting the result of the case, which is looked upon as one of the most interesting which has been brought to the attention of the profession in this city in a long while.

Persons familiar with the case of young Spilberg say it is remarkably strange. The boy left home Monday morning, and there was no indication of the affliction which came to him little more than an hour later. He was in the sixth grade classroom of the old High School building, on Marshall Street, where the pupils of the Leigh Street School were transferred some time ago, when, without warning, everything went black before the eyes of the lad. He was dazed for a few minutes, but his screams shortly had the room in an uproar.

It was hurried to his home by classmates, and Dr. John Dunn summoned. This physician called other members of his profession into consultation. The loss of sight of both eyes was yesterday morning attributed to pressure on the brain of the boy. It was decided to operate, and the patient was taken to the Memorial.

Piece of Bone Removed.  
The case was one of emergency, and the operation, which took more than an hour's time, was performed at once. The surgeons removed a small piece of bone, about one inch in diameter, from the skull at the point where the pressure is thought to have been exerted upon the optic nerves. The scalp was carefully covered, and the eyes of young Spilberg covered with heavy bandages. When these are removed in perhaps forty-eight hours, it is hoped that vision will be restored.

No other theory than that of unusual pressure upon the brain has been advanced as a cause for the strange affliction.

The father of the blind boy said last night that his son had never complained of his eyesight and that he was a normal, healthy youngster. Mr. Spilberg is owner of a barber shop at 710 East Broad Street.

## KILLS HIS SON

Farmer Shoots Him When Threat Is Disregarded.

Spartanburg, S. C., February 15.—William M. Lanford shot and killed his son, W. D. Lanford, this morning at the former's home near Woodruff. The son had quarreled with his father and announced his intention of moving to an adjoining farm. When he went to get his belongings, the elder Lanford warned him not to go into the house. The son disregarded the threat and the old man shot him.

## TROUBLE CAUSED BY CHAMP CLARK

Semi-Jocular Remarks Stir Up  
Excitement in England  
and Canada.

## BRINGS LETTER FROM TAIT Expressed Wish to See Western Hemisphere Under One Flag Taken Seriously.

Washington, February 15.—The semi-jocular remarks which Champ Clark, the Democratic Speaker-to-be, made in the House during the debate on the Canadian reciprocity agreement to the effect that he believed the Stars and Stripes would one day float over the entire Western Hemisphere, stirred up most unexpected trouble to-day. President Taft took occasion to write to Representative McCall, introducer of the reciprocity bill, a letter disclaiming and deprecating the annexation talk, and to follow it up with personal remarks even more emphatic to his visitors. The letter of President Taft to Mr. McCall says in part:

"This agreement, if it becomes a law, has no political significance. No thought of future political annexation or union was in the mind of the negotiators on either side. Canada is now and will remain a political unit. The White House is said to regard the remarks of Mr. Clark as most unfortunate, and the President has made it known that he would like to have it understood throughout the world that his administration had no thought whatever of annexation when the reciprocity agreement was arranged."

Taft Is Hopeful.  
The President, it is said, is hopeful that the people of this country, Canada and Great Britain will look upon the speech of Mr. Clark merely as the expression of an individual, who in the sentiment thus expressed, does not represent the Democratic party, or any party in this country. The news of Mr. Clark's allusions had created excitement in Canada and in England caused great surprise and considerable amusement at the Capitol. The man most surprised of all was Mr. Clark himself. He declared to-day that he expressed his own individual opinion, and declared that he stands pat on his speech.

Mr. Clark's entire speech on reciprocity yesterday was delivered in a half-humorous, half-taunting vein. The House was in a gale of laughter most of the time. In return for the laughs he was creating at his expense, some caused great surprise and considerable amusement at the Capitol. The man most surprised of all was Mr. Clark himself. He declared to-day that he expressed his own individual opinion, and declared that he stands pat on his speech.

There was a further touch of facetiousness to the debate when one of the Republicans asked Mr. Clark if he would like to be the first President of the magnificent union he was creating, and he replied amid bursts of laughter that he certainly would. Friends of the reciprocity measures were inclined to take the view that opponents of the agreement had simply seized upon what was regarded here as an entirely personal and harmless statement to make capital against the ratification of the agreement.

Democrats Are Pleased.  
Democratic leaders particularly were pleased to-day over the passage of the McCall bill. Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Minority Leader Clark's chief lieutenant, and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the next Congress, said that he regarded the action of the house as in every way helpful to the Democrats, that it marked the beginning of the end of high protection and foreshadowed a

## SLAVS DENOUNCE COUNT APPONYI

Ask That Invitation to Speak  
in Chicago Be With-  
drawn.

## ENEMY TO "FREEDOM"

Chicago, Ill., February 15.—Decided opposition has been raised by Bohemian, Slovak and Polish editors and citizens of Chicago to the invitation extended Count Albert G. Apponyi, former Hungarian minister of education, to speak on "Universal Peace," at the Washington birthday celebration in Chicago.

A memorial to-day was presented to Chairman Alexander A. McCormick, of the Union League Club's special committee in charge of the celebration, signed by the editors of all Chicago papers printed in the interest of Slavic peoples, asking that the invitation be withdrawn.

Causes Surprise.  
The protest was received with surprise by Chairman McCormick. It came to him almost simultaneously with a message from Count Apponyi, regretting the Hungarian inability to accept the club's invitation to speak. Apponyi declared other engagements would prevent his presence in Chicago to take part in the Washington birthday celebration.

Copies of the memorial were sent to former President Roosevelt and Ambassador Carnegie. "Our protest against Count Apponyi," say the memorialists, "is based on the following facts: 'He is chief representative of the Hungarian governmental tyranny, and as minister of education, led the oppression of Slovaks and other non-Hungarians in that kingdom.'"

Count Apponyi, as minister of education, was responsible for the fustian of Cernova, where so many Slovak peasants died innocently. His report in the Hungarian Parliament, made after the massacre of so many innocent Slovaks of Cernova, that 'there is peace in that village,' rather entitled him to be the propagator of the 'Peace of Death' than of the high idea of 'Universal Peace.'

The 5,000,000 Slovaks are not allowed to read or to write in their mother tongue in the public schools, which is the cause of an artificial degree of illiteracy among this people. The high schools conducted in Slovak, and supported by private contributions, have been boycotted by the government and the funds sequestered. The Slovak Library Association has been dissolved and its building seized. To take a Slovak newspaper or to speak the Slovak tongue incurs every possible obstacle and persecution.

Who will wonder that the great Norwegian poet Bjornstjerne Bjornson refused to stay under one roof with this Count Apponyi, the oppressor of the Slovaks.

Outrage on Freedom.  
There are more than 500,000 citizens of Slav origin residing in Chicago. In the name of all these citizens, we protest against the outrage on freedom and liberty which would be perpetrated, if a representative of tyranny were permitted to address this meeting."

To former President Roosevelt a copy of petition was sent, on the grounds that he, as a speaker, and, as generally understood, responsible for the Hungarian invitation, might head the plea and refuse to speak with Apponyi.

Charged With Embezzling \$135,766 From  
Trust Company.

## BOTH ARE BAILED FOR APPEARANCE

Seventeen Indictments Returned  
by Grand Jury, Some Charging  
Embezzlement, Others Im-  
proper Entries, and One  
False Statements to Cor-  
poration Commission.

## Officials Indicted for Embezzlement

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Petersburg, Va., February 15.—

The grand jury in the Hustings Court this afternoon at 5 o'clock returned the following indictments in the case of the Appomattox Trust Company: Against Carter R. Bishop, cashier, six indictments for embezzlement, one indictment against Charles Hall Davis, former president, six indictments as accessory before the fact to the above; against Carter R. Bishop, two indictments for omitting to render proper entries in Davis's accounts; against Charles Hall Davis, two indictments as accessory to the above; against Carter R. Bishop, one indictment for making false statement as to financial condition of Appomattox Trust Company June 23, 1909.

The alleged embezzlements range from \$411 to \$81,000, the total amount being \$135,766.

Following the return of the indictments, Mr. Davis and Mr. Bishop appeared, and each gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 on the first indictment and \$1,000 on each of the others.

Officials of the reorganized Appomattox Trust Company, now known as the American Bank and Trust Company, had no statements to make regarding the grand jury's findings.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Petersburg, Va., February 15.—All conjecture and speculation as to the report of the grand jury of the Hustings Court, as the result of the investigation of the management and affairs of the Appomattox Trust Company, were set at rest this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when the jury filed into court, after a brief report, and handed up nine indictments against Carter R. Bishop, the former cashier of the company, and six indictments against Charles Hall Davis, the former president.

Six of the indictments against Bishop alleged embezzlement of the funds of the bank in various sums at various times, and six indictments against Charles Hall Davis charged accessory before the fact in these cases. Two additional indictments against Carter R. Bishop alleged omission to render proper entries of Charles Hall Davis's accounts, and two additional against Davis alleged accessory before the fact.

False Statements Alleged.  
A ninth indictment against Carter R. Bishop charged the making of false statements to the Corporation Commission as to the financial condition of the Appomattox Trust Company at the close of business on June 23, 1909.

The embezzlements are alleged to have ranged from \$411 to \$81,000, the total amount involved being \$135,766. Charles W. Bland, foreman of the grand jury, in handing up the indictments, stated that the jury had made a laborious, patient and thorough investigation of the affairs of the Appomattox Trust Company, and that the jurors felt it their duty to return the indictments. The court thanked the jurors and discharged them.

Released on Bonds.  
Mr. Davis and Mr. Bishop both appeared in court when informed of the indictments, and were bailed each in the sum of \$5,000 on the first indictment and \$1,000 on each of the others. It is reported that the question of indicting some of the directors of the bank was discussed in the jury room, but was abandoned.

Special Grand Jury Sworn.  
The matter of the bank's affairs was first brought to the grand jury on January 21, a special grand jury being sworn to make investigation. John A. Picheur, of Roanoke, a stockholder, addressed a letter to Judge Minton, of the Hustings Court, and to R. H. Mann, Commonwealth's Attorney, reciting past troubles, arising, as he alleged, out of mismanagement of the bank's affairs, and expressing the opinion that "in the interest of the good name of the community and of the State, the matter should not be overlooked by the proper legal authorities. A similar letter was sent by Mr. Picheur to the president of the Corporation Commission, and the one to the court officers here became public."

The grand jury has been held together since January 21, taking occasional recesses, and made a full investigation into the affairs of the old Appomattox Trust Company. Officers and directors of the company, and many other witnesses were called before the jury, and the books and records of the bank were examined.

Indictments Still City.  
Probably no event financially or otherwise has aroused such general interest in Petersburg as has the case of the Appomattox Trust Company and its affairs. The bank was the youngest of the city's financial institutions, and started operations under most favorable auspices. It was organized mainly through the efforts of Mr. Davis and Mr. Bishop, who were elected president and cashier, respectively, of the bank, in which they were large stockholders. Mr. Bishop has been known to the financial world for many years by reason of his connection with banks here, and Mr. Davis has been

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